

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 3rd June 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī"	Calcutta ...	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	600	20th May 1882.
3	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
4	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Calcutta ...	700	22nd ditto.
5	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....	2nd June 1882.
6	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto ...	.....	27th May 1882.
7	"Bārtābāha"	Pubna ...	.....	11th, 18th, and 25th May 1882.
8	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Ditto ...	.....	30th May 1882.
9	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing ...	671	23rd ditto.
10	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta ...	2,000	
11	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	23rd ditto.
12	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensing ...	.....	22nd ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca ...	350	28th ditto.
14	"Dūt"	Calcutta ...	.....
15	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	745	26th May and 2nd June.
16	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ...	.....	27th May 1882.
17	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ...	.....	27th ditto.
18	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye ...	200	24th ditto.
19	"Medinī"	Midnapore ...	.....
20	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore ...	487	26th ditto.
21	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
22	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta ...	850	29th ditto.
23	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	.....
24	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	275	26th ditto.
25	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....
26	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	1st June 1882.
27	"Sādhārani"	Chinsurah ...	500	28th May 1882.
28	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	24th ditto.
29	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	29th ditto.
30	"Sudhākar"	Mymensing ...	.....
31	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	4,000	27th ditto.
32	"Srihatta Prakāsh"	Sylhet ...	440	
33	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha"	Commillah ...	.....	27th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
34	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Calcutta ...	700	24th May to 1st June 1882.
35	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	26th ditto to 1st ditto.
36	"Samāchār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	26th ditto to 2nd ditto.
37	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	23rd ditto to 1st ditto.
38	"Prabhāti"	Ditto ...	.....	30th ditto to 3rd ditto.
39	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan"	Ditto	
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Urdu Guide"	Ditto ...	365	30th May 1882.

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	HINDI.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
41	"Behár Bandhu"	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	25th May 1882. 29th ditto.
42	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	
43	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	
44	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....
	PERSIAN.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
45	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Ditto ...	250	26th ditto.
	URDU.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
46	"Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat"	Ditto ...	.....	24th ditto.
	ASSAMESE.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
47	"Assam Vilásiní"	Sibsagar ...	.....
	URIYA.			
	<i>Weekly.</i>			
48	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	20th ditto.
49	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
50	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	
	<i>Fortnightly.</i>			
51	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
	HINDI.			
	<i>Monthly.</i>			
52	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	.....

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

We have this week received the first three numbers of a new weekly paper published at Pubna. It is entitled the *Bártábaha* or the *Messenger*.
A new paper.

BARTABAHA,
 11th, 18th, & 25th May
 1882.

The Editor states in the introductory article that the new journal will be the mouthpiece of all sections of the people, and will contain brief expositions of literary, political, historical, social, and legal topics. In an article on Sir Ashley Eden, the writer expresses the opinion that the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was a man possessed of many faults as well as many virtues. The faults, however, were more numerous than the virtues. The second number of the journal contains an article on the repeal of the cotton duties. The action of Government in this matter is condemned, on the ground that it will have the effect of ruining the nascent cloth industry of India. The third number of the *Bártábaha*, in an article on the salt duties, expresses the opinion that the reduction of these duties has not been a wise measure. They were never felt to be a burden by the people of this country.

2. The *Sansodhini*, of the 20th May, remarks that if the existing village punchayets were strengthened and entrusted with the task of nominating members for district and local Boards, there would be a chance of the best men being returned as members. But to do this, it would first be necessary to establish a common punchayet for every 1,500 or 2,000 thanas which should be composed of members chosen from the village punchayets. These common councils should meet for the transaction of business, such as the hearing of appeals from decisions passed by the village punchayets and other matters, three or four times a year, and should, among other things, elect members for the district and local Boards. The writer then proceeds to discuss certain details of his scheme.

SANSODHINI,
 May 26th, 1882.

3. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 22nd May, directs the attention of Government to the injustice that has been done to the Rajah of Susanga Durgapore and the landholders of Sherepore by its action in the matter of the Garo Hills. They had these hills in their possession for a period antecedent to the introduction of British rule into this country, and their proprietary right thereto has been acknowledged in the decisions of the highest tribunals in the land. And yet they have been despoiled of these properties. It is earnestly to be hoped that Lord Ripon will do justice in this case.

CHARU VARTA,
 May 22nd, 1882.

4. Writing on the same subject, the *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 22nd May, fervidly hopes that Lord Ripon will do justice to the aggrieved Rajah. His Excellency will earn the gratitude of the whole people of Bengal by giving him what is his due.

**ANANDA BAZAR
 PATRIKA,**
 May 22nd, 1882.

5. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 23rd May, in which the writer blames the civilians of the present day for their discourtesy to the natives of the country. The old civilians were better men in this respect. They were born of noble families, and were conscientious, able, without vanity, and popular. The cause of their popularity did not lie in any sacrifice of principle or neglect of duty which was taken advantage of by the people they governed. They did their duty fearlessly, and were liked by the people who always received from them a kind and courteous treatment. All this has changed at the present time. The present civilians look down upon the natives of the

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
 May 23rd, 1882.

Magisterial officers in the mofussil.

country. Far from mixing with them, they are not even favoured with any soft words. If British rule has for any reason become unpopular in India, that reason may be found in the character and disposition of the civilians of the present time.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
May 29th, 1882.

6. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 29th May, remarks that the reporting staff attached to the Government Translators in the different presidencies is so small that it cannot do justice to the increasing number of vernacular newspapers, particularly to the Hindi newspapers. The case is worse in Bengal, where the Translator and his assistants are all Bengalees. Native Editors are put to great inconvenience from the fact that the Weekly Report on native papers is not supplied to them. The writer therefore suggests that, instead of subscribing to the vernacular journals, Government should exchange the Weekly Report for them, which should also be made available to purchasers.

Hindi newspapers and Weekly
Reports on Native papers.

BHARAT MIHIR,
May 23rd, 1882.

7. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 23rd May, deprecates the proposal to reduce the length of the vacation annually allowed to the Civil Courts on the occasion of the Durga Poojah. There is no reason why this should be done when there is no idea in the mind of Government to curtail the long vacation enjoyed by the High Court. Considering the arduous nature of the work done by officers attached to Civil Courts, and the wishes of those who resort for litigation to these courts, the proposal is an extremely unwise one.

Holidays in Civil Courts.

SAHACHAR,
May 24th, 1882.

8. The *Sahachar*, of the 24th May, points out that, while members of different services have had their pay increased of late years, the case of native Assistant Surgeons has not yet received any attention. Considering the length of time which they are required to spend in College, the mental and physical labour they have to undergo, and the difficult examinations they have to pass, their pay appears to be exceedingly inadequate. The great majority of these men do not possess any private practice. For all these reasons it is necessary that their pay should be increased. An Assistant Surgeon should begin at least with a monthly salary of Rs. 150, and the maximum salary of the service should be Rs. 600. The salaries of those that are known as hospital assistants and native doctors should also be increased.

Assistant Surgeons.

SAHACHAR.

9. The same paper remarks, in reference to the circular addressed by the Government of India to Civilians, asking for an expression of their opinion as to whether or not it is desirable to abolish the present distinction which exists in the matter of the trial of natives and European British subjects, that this action, while it shows the love of justice and fair play which characterizes Lord Ripon, also shows that he lacks sufficient energy and spirit. He has made a mistake in consulting the views of Civilians who, it is certain, will express opinions which would never be acceptable to him. If he is convinced of the necessity of abolishing the distinction referred to, he should at once abolish it by law, without any fear of consequences.

Trial by native Civilians of European
British subjects.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
May 24th, 1882.

10. The *Hindu Ranjiká* of the 24th May, contains an article on the Indian Arms Act, from which we extract the following observation:—Some time ago it was rumoured that Lord Ripon would soon repeal the Indian Arms Act. Nothing more is now heard of this matter. The evil that results from the continuance of the measure have been repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities, and there can no longer be any doubt as to the necessity of omitting it from the Statute Book. Under the

The Arms Act.

influence of an idle and groundless fear did Lord Lytton pass the Arms Act. The leading English statesmen have freely made the admission that such a measure was never required for the government of a peaceful and inoffensive people like the natives of this country. The Arms Act, however, continues in force and is suspended like the sword of Damocles over the heads of the people to terrify them. In the mofussil, where many are not even aware of the existence of this law, people are punished for having infringed its provisions. The measure should therefore be repealed without delay. Being left without weapons, the people are becoming increasingly helpless against the inroads of wild beasts, and depredations of thieves and robbers. The whole subject is one which should receive the attention of Lord Ripon.

11. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 26th May, remarks that the transfer of the Bongong sub-division from the Nuddea to the Khulnia district has been productive of great inconvenience to the inhabitants of that sub-division. The old arrangement was more convenient; Krishnaghur is within easy reach of Bongong. The writer therefore prays that Bongong should be retransferred to the Nuddea district.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
May 26th, 1882.

12. Another writing to the same paper from Pubna directs the attention of Government to the necessity of constructing a branch railway line from Sultanpore to Serajgunge, two important trade centres.

EDUCATION GAZETTE.

13. The *Bangabási*, of the 27th May, is exceedingly gratified to find that in his recent Resolution on local self-government Lord Ripon has, in disregard of the recommendations of local Governments, yielded to the united prayers of the people of India and granted them the two privileges they had asked from him—namely, the introduction of the elective system into the local Boards, and appointment of non-official Chairmen. For this the writer expresses his gratitude to the Viceroy, and expatiates on the value of sustained political agitation.

BANGABASI,
May 27th, 1882.

14. The *rámvártá Prakashiká*, of the 27th May, observes that if the scheme of local self-government propounded by Lord Ripon be carried into effect, His Lordship will not only win the love and respect of the people, but will also leave an imperishable name in history.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
May 27th, 1882.

15. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 28th May, observes that Lord Ripon really desires to confer the boon of local self-government upon the people of this country. He will earn undying fame if he succeeds in making his project an accomplished fact. It is to be hoped that His Excellency will lose no time in giving effect to his noble proposals.

DACCA PRAKASH,
May 18th, 1882.

16. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Sátharáni*, of the 28th May:—The whole text of Lord Ripon's Resolution on local self-government has been published, and the friends and foes of the people of India, and of British rule, look on with silence, wonder and surprise. The *Pioneer* has lost its footing, the *Statesman* is silent, the *Bombay Gazette* looks upon the step about to be taken by Lord Ripon as one the like of which has not been attempted in the present century by any sovereign in any other country, while the *Amrita Bazar Patriká* believes that now at length are the foundations of a permanent British rule about to be laid in India; in short every one who has ever reflected upon the weal and woe of his country agrees in saying that this is the day of supreme happiness for India. But why are the people so glad? Has Lord Ripon really removed all their

SADHARANI,
May 28th, 1882.

sorrows? No; that task cannot be accomplished in a day, a year, or an age. The cause of this universal rejoicing is this: The people admire the moral courage shewn by Lord Ripon in having disregarded the suggestions of eminent officials regarding the appointment of Magistrates as Chairmen of district Boards. They in the next place admire the plainspeaking which characterises the Government Resolution, so unlike the mellifluous and hollow sentiments, and occasionally the sneering remarks, to which Government had for many years treated the natives of this country. That the almost all powerful Viceroy has silenced their enemies by such outspoken remarks is a matter which has exceedingly gratified them. They are further glad to notice that the arguments used by Lord Ripon in support of his views are all perfectly irrefragable, and that he has not failed to point out that the failure of all previous schemes of local self-government has been due more or less to the indifference, neglect or hostility of Government officials. That, however, which has greatly heightened the feeling of gratification is the fact that the whole Resolution is pervaded by liberal views and love for the people of this country. A perusal of this production hardly gives the impression that it is a foreign Viceroy who is writing about a subject people. Lord Ripon is prepared to confer upon the natives of India political powers and privileges which are not enjoyed even by the people of England or of France. It is this liberality of view shewn by Lord Ripon that has elicited admiration. That the chosen Viceroy of a people among whom there are high officials who scent a political rebellion if the boys in a school fail to salute them, and who in consequence expatiate on the subject in their annual reports,—of a people who, for the sake of enhancing British prestige, do not shrink from a course of unjustifiable acts; who, fearing lest the boys in a College, if their reasonable prayers were attended to, should grow too independent, were ready to abolish the Seebpore Engineering College rather than check the vagaries of a hot-headed teacher; who till the other day had put fetters upon the press from a fear of losing prestige; who are still afraid of placing weapons in the hands of the people of this country; who have wasted hundreds of thousands of rupees wrung from the people for the purpose of parading their power—that the Viceroy of this people should in one day confer the benefit of local self-government on this despised country was not even dreamt of. Lord Ripon is the most liberal Englishman in India. Victory to him! Victory to India which is under his rule!

SOM PRAKASH,
May 29th, 1882

17. The *Som Prakash*, of the 29th May, directs the attention of Government to the high-handedness of local officials and maujadars in Assam in the matter of procuring labourers for the prosecution of local public works. Impressment of labourers prevails in that province with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

SOM PRAKASH.

18. The same paper points out the necessity of abolishing the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. It is a costly establishment, for the maintenance of which from Indian revenues there does not exist the least justification.

SOM PRAKASH.

19. The same paper remarks that Lord Ripon is now about to put a stop to an anomalous proceeding. Hitherto, while on the one hand the people were being educated and made fit for the discharge of onerous duties, certain leading officials were, on the other, sedulously endeavouring to keep them under the thumb and in a state of dependence upon Government. Lord Ripon is now anxious that the people should be trained in the art of local self-government. In regard to municipalities formed by the union of several villages, the Editor would ask Government to provide for the

expenditure of revenues raised from a particular village on works connected with that locality.

20. The *Navavidhakar*, of the 29th May, after commending the liberal views of Lord Ripon's Government in all matters, discusses the subject of education. High education *versus* mass education. The writer recognizes the great importance of fostering primary education, but he is equally concerned about the welfare of high collegiate education, which is yet but in its infancy in this country. Though Government, it is remarked, has not yet expressed itself against high education, still the attitude of the Christian missionaries and of certain Government officials in this connection have made the people somewhat uneasy. It would therefore be exceedingly desirable if Lord Ripon expressed his views on the question in a clearly written minute, and thus dispel the fears that now disturb the public mind.

NAVAVIDHAKAR,
May 29th, 1882.

21. The *Utkal Dīpikā*, of the 20th May, remarks, in reference to the orders proclaimed in the town by beat of drum to the effect that nobody shall dig a well or a tank, &c., without the permission of the Magistrate, that no one knows by whom and under what Act the order has been issued. The inhabitants regard the order as a fresh source of oppression. Such orders are apt to be misconstrued, and should always, before they are issued, be published in the *Government Gazettes* or otherwise made known to the public. It is also necessary that the object of issuing such orders should be explained to the people.

UTKAL DĪPIKĀ
May 20th, 1882

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 3rd June 1882.

